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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Crisis In Persia

THE resignation of Dr Mossadegh introduces a new, but not entirely unexpected political crisis in Persia. The Premier has been seeking dictatorial powers which not only Parliament shied at giving him, but which has led him into a direct conflict with the Shah. Dr Mossadegh has been advancing the customary pleadings as justification for his demands for overriding powers—the programme which he has designed to save the nation can only be made effective if he is left completely free to impose his authority. Neither the Opposition in the Majlis nor the Shah have been deceived by this naive line of argument. The Opposition realise that to give Mossadegh the powers which he demands would be depriving Parliament of its constitutional authority and that eventually the Majlis would become merely a tool of the Premier.

It cannot be assumed, however, that the resignation of Dr Mossadegh from office means his departure from the political arena. He has built up for himself a considerable amount of popularity, and his policies have been sustained by a substantial measure of support and approval by his countrymen. The new Premier-designate is reported to have been instructed by the Shah to continue Dr Mossadegh's line of policy, though this may be no more than a gesture to appease Mossadegh's colleagues who probably feel disgruntled over the manner in which he has been forced to resign. The new Premier faces a difficult task. The country is virtually bankrupt and unless and until its rulers can solve the problem of getting the oil industry restarted, internal conditions must continue to deteriorate—and very rapidly. The only solution appears to lie in a modification of the drastic nationalisation statute along the lines already suggested by Britain which would permit Persia to retain control over the oil industry and at the same time have the benefit of British technical assistance in operating the plants and marketing the products.

MALIK CANCELS TRIP

New Sign That Korea Truce Agreement May Be Imminent

United Nations, July 17. Mr Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, has cancelled a planned trip home to Russia from the United States. His decision here tonight prompted speculation on the possibility of an imminent peace in Korea.

Mr Malik was to have sailed on a Dutch ship on July 22 for a month's holiday in the Soviet Union.

The only possible reason which diplomatic observers could see for Mr Malik's sudden change in plans was the possibility that a special session of the General Assembly might be called in the near future to deal with the Korean problem.

Under the terms of previous General Assembly resolution, the Secretary-General of the United Nations must call a special session of the Assembly immediately after an armistice is signed in Korea.

The session itself would probably be held about two weeks after the actual signature of the armistice. Several delegations here have been uncertain about their holiday plans for some time in expectation of peace in Korea. Mr Malik's change of plans was bound to increase that uncertainty.

The special session to be called in Korea was not expected to take any final decision on the future of Korea. It was regarded as more likely that the session would convene a Far East conference of Korean belligerents, including the Chinese Communists and the North Koreans.

A spokesman at the Soviet delegation's offices confirmed the cancellation of Mr Malik's voyage, but would not comment on the reasons. Mr Malik himself was not available for an interview.

Assuming that an armistice was signed in the next few days, observers here calculated that a special session could not begin until about the second week of August.

American spokesmen stated that it was quite likely that the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, would lead the United States delegation to the session. British circles have stated that the Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, would most probably lead the British delegation.

NO MEDIATION
London, July 17. High sources said today that China has let it be known through diplomatic channels that she does not seek mediation in the Korean dispute, but that she wants discussions for a settlement to continue through the Panmunjom machinery.

She has made new suggestions for screening war prisoners which are now under study in London and Washington. One suggestion is for the concentration of Communist prisoners in a neutral zone where they should be screened by a neutral commission.

The alternative suggestion is for the concentration of prisoners

in one of the islands off Korea where screening could be carried out.

But a preliminary study of the Chinese suggestions has so far given little encouragement to Anglo-American hopes for a speedy settlement.

This study has shown that the Chinese still insist on the repatriation of all Chinese Communists, numbering some 20,000, and of whom some 15,000 have expressed themselves as being against repatriation. The West, however, insists on its basic policy of non-forcible repatriation.

Nevertheless, British official quarters are confident that the Chinese now want an armistice and the absence of any violent reaction to the recent stepped-up United Nations bombing in Korea is taken as confirmation of this assumption.

Red China's rejection of mediation outside Panmunjom puts an end to speculation over mediation in the Korean stalemate which originated a fortnight ago following a reply by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, at a Press conference in New Delhi, that India would be ready to offer her services. But formally Mr Nehru has not approached either the United States or Britain with such a proposal.

Officials insisted here that the former Indian High Commissioner in London, Mr Krishna Menon, who returned to London for a 48-hour visit to India for consultation with Mr Nehru, has informed the British Minister of State, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, of his Delhi conversations. —United Press.

NO NEW ELEMENT

Washington, July 17. A State Department spokesman said today that the United States believes that the Communist Chinese talks on the Korean truce have produced "no new element" which might lead to the hope for an early truce agreement.

The Department's Press Officer, Mr Lincoln White, asked at a Press conference whether Britain has forwarded to the United States any Indian suggestions which might help the Korean truce negotiations replied: "This Government has received reports that the Indians have been talking with the Chinese."

"These reports, however, are of such a confused nature that it is impossible to determine whether any new element has been introduced. So far as we know no new element has been introduced."

It is learned from usually reliable sources that Indian views, resulting from their talks in Peking, have been forwarded here on behalf of India by the British Government. The last such message was received within the past week.

VAQUE VIEWS

The sources said that the Indian reports reflect nothing that the discussions at Panmunjom have not already covered. They said it would appear that the Communist Chinese ideas reflected in the messages from India are substantially the same as those expressed by the Chinese negotiators at Panmunjom.

The sources said that the confusion here results from the fact that the Chinese views are so vague that there is a doubt

about what they are driving at. They said that each so-called Chinese proposal raises only more questions than the one it purports to settle.

It is emphasised here that the initiative for the Peking talks comes entirely from the Indians and so far as it is known here none of the United Nations countries with troops fighting in Korea has asked the Indians to negotiate. It is believed, however, that the Indians have been trying to find out a basis on which the Chinese are willing to talk about a truce settlement. —United Press.

PERSIA'S NEW PREMIER

Teheran, July 17.

Ahmed Ghavam, acting under a mandate from the Shah of Iran, began efforts to form a new Cabinet tonight.

The Firman or mandate from the Shah came shortly after the Chamber of Deputies had voted for Mr Ghavam as Premier by 40 to one with one abstention. The Speaker did not vote.

Since the Senate is in recess for the summer, it is sufficient for one House to give a confidence vote.

Twenty-seven National Front Deputies and their supporters did not participate in the voting after their request for a private session to be held was rejected.

The Majlis delegation reported the choice of Mr Ghavam to the Shah and the latter summoned him to go to the Palace tomorrow morning. The Military Governor and Chief of Police conferred with Mr Ghavam at his home, which is on the same street as that of Dr Mohammed Mossadegh, who has resigned the premiership.

Sherman tanks patrolled the city tonight to deal with possible outbreaks over Dr Mossadegh's resignation.

Formation of the Cabinet is expected early next week. Mr Ghavam has been Premier three times previously. He is a third cousin of Dr Mossadegh's but has always opposed him politically.

He is reported to favour exploitation of the country's natural resources by foreign capital. —United Press.

Wedding Fight: Six Killed

Dundee, Natal, July 17. Six Africans were killed in a fight at a wedding in a remote part of Malaga, African location near here, today.

Except for a few aged and intoxicated native women, all the wedding guests had disappeared when the police arrived. —Reuter.

Day-Long Clashes In Calcutta

Calcutta, July 17.

The Police today arrested 300 people here in day-long clashes with strikers protesting against food shortage policy in West Bengal.

In North Calcutta, the Police opened fire when demonstrators threw a bomb at a Police picket. A Police sergeant and two passers-by were seriously wounded by the bomb. No one was injured by the firing. —Reuter.

Spent Spurious Notes

Two Australians Caught In US

Washington, July 17.

The Secret Service announced today that its agents have captured two Australians accused of spending counterfeit \$100 bills in cities across the country.

P. Lennon alias M. Linson was arrested last month with the help of Los Angeles police after a chase down the Hollywood famed Sunset Boulevard.

R.C.C. Pearce alias William Blamsted was picked up on Wednesday night in San Francisco.

The Secret Service said that Pearce was also wanted by the immigration authorities on charges of embezzlement.

Pearce told Secret Service agents that he and Lennon planned to reap a fat profit on the British black market by reselling expensive camera equipment bought in this country.

The two were accused of spending 21 of the counterfeit bills on fancy 16-mm. camera equipment.

LONG TRAIL

The Federal agency said it picked up the trail of the men in Chicago after the pair returned from Europe and started spending the bills. The trail went from Chicago to Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, Albuquerque and Los Angeles.

An airlines ticket clerk in Chicago drew a pencil sketch which helped to identify Pearce after he allegedly passed one of the bills in buying a ticket to Cincinnati.

A spokesman for the Australian Embassy said today that no steps have been taken to obtain the extradition of the two Australian citizens. He said, "At the moment no steps have been taken toward extradition, but extradition certainly is not ruled out as future possibility. As it stands, we know of their arrest under United States laws charged with United States crimes."

He said the Embassy had not actively intervened in the case. It was understood that a routine report has been made to the Australian Government. —United Press.

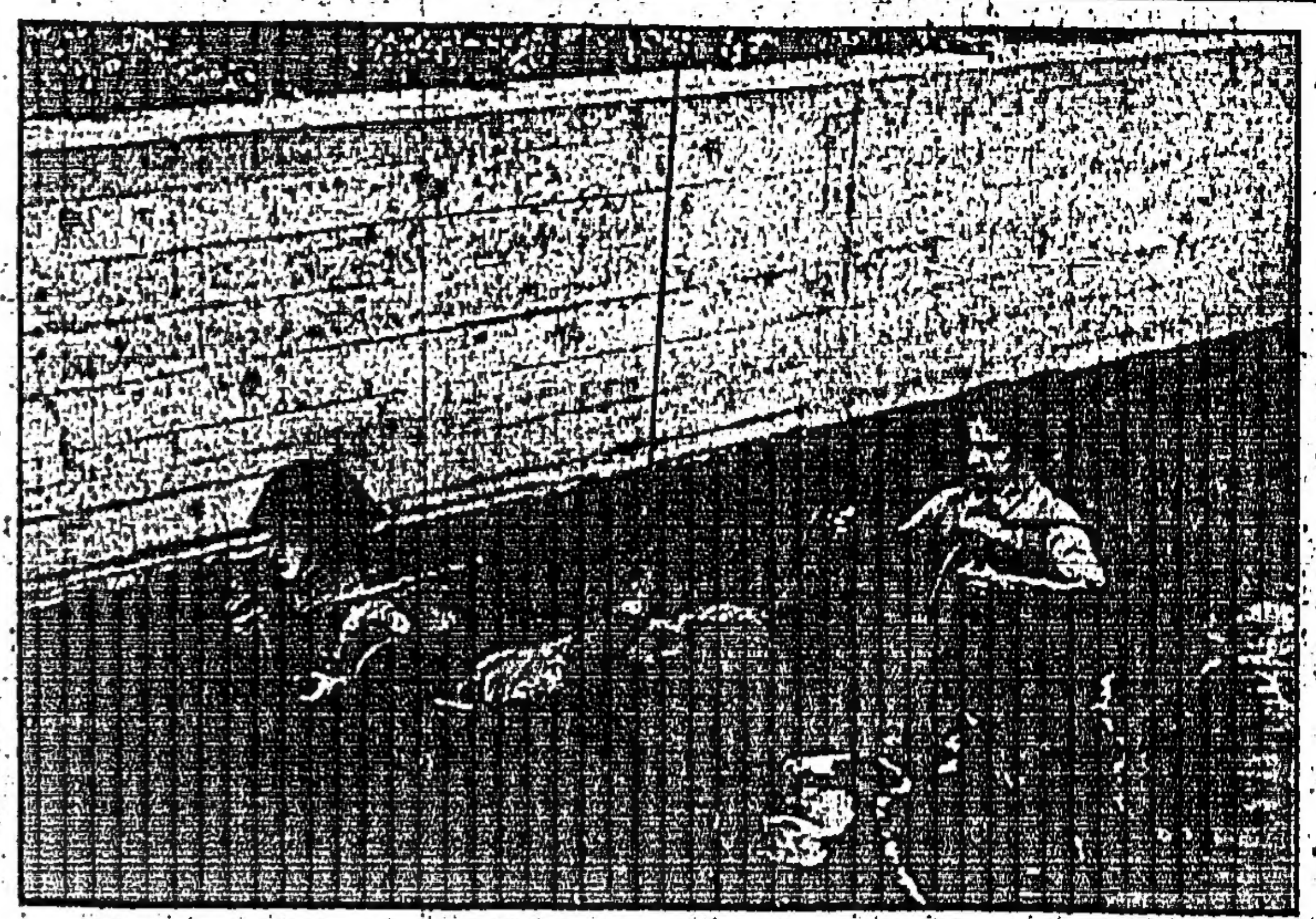
Two Killed In Air Crash

London, July 17.

Two airmen were killed when an Avro aircraft from Watlington, Oxfordshire, crashed yesterday near the airfield.

The men were Sergeant D. Lennon, the pilot, and Flight Sergeant E. Roper, navigator, the Air Ministry announced today.

Three other occupants of the aircraft who were injured were airmen M. N. Knight, R. Brooks, and J. O. Roscamp. They were members of a ground crew who had been taken on a flight to gain air experience. —Reuter.



New developments in military signalling equipment were demonstrated recently at the Ministry of Supply Signals Research and Development Establishment at Highcliff, Hampshire. Picture shows signallers wading through a mock river with a handcar bearing a receiving and transmitting radio set, waterproofed, which can be made ready for use a minute or two after reaching dry land.

Self-Govt For Malaya Urged In Commons

London, July 17.

The former Labour Colonial Minister, Mr James Griffiths, said during the colonial affairs debate in the House of Commons today that Britain must rapidly work toward self government in Malaya.

He said it was essential to deal with economic, social and political problems as well as military problems in Malaya.

"We are resolved to stamp out terrorism in Malaya," he added.

Mr Griffiths said part of the problems was to protect the people from terrorists but also the goal was to obtain active co-operation from millions of people who do not support the terrorists but who also do not give the British co-operation.

"I am sure we are going to win this battle," he said. "The sooner the better. When we have won it there is going to be an irresistible demand for self-government. Make no mistake about it. The war will add impetus to it. Now we have got to prepare Malaya so that there are appropriate institutions which can make it into a democracy."

He said the first problem was citizenship. He said now effective political power was almost completely in the hands of Malays. He stressed the importance of building trade unions.

LYTELTON REPLIES
The Colonial Secretary, Mr Oliver Lyttelton, replying, said he held the view that an imaginative and bold policy on colonial development would not only bring about the possibility of much greater social services in colonial territories but might do much to readjust the economic balance between the old world and the new.

Mr Lyttelton, who succeeded Mr Griffiths in the Colonial Office, said that in restoring law and order there, the government must never lose sight of the long-term political and social objective. The chain of command from the centre was imperfect, he added.

He said the police were in urgent need of reorganization and the authorities must also support formation of the Chinese population into an integral part of the community. He also said the Civil Service was over-stretched.

Mr Lyttelton said the government must push ahead with the primary education of Malayan children and the training of teachers must be increased. He said he did not think it time to give Malaya self-government.

"My considered opinion is that if self-government were given Malaya, within six months there would be great internal strife in the country. There must be regular, orderly progress. I intend to help the people of Malaya towards these progressive political institutions which conditions might allow, but account must be taken of existing conditions."

Mr Lyttelton said he was not at all pessimistic on the long-term possibilities of the rubber industry, but it was going through a difficult period at the moment. He paid tribute to Sir Gerald Temple, who he said was showing "political energy and a comprehensive grasp of complicated problems."

"We cannot say when the shooting will stop. We shall win and that's probably the only tribute General Temple wants." —United Press.

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Inquest On Schoolboy

London, July 17.
A verdict of "accidental death" was returned at the inquest on Ivan Paul Munster, 16-year-old Elton schoolboy who died in a London hospital after being struck by a cricket ball during an inter-house match.

The house master, Dr Henry Prescott, said Munster, who had been at Elton for two and a half years, was at the "wicket batting" when a slow ball rose and struck him on the head. After a moment he carried on batting until he was bowled, and later went out to field with the side.

He eventually left the field, complaining he was unwell. A pathologist said the boy's skull was unusually thin—about half the normal thickness. It was fractured.

Ivan Munster was the third son of Count Paul Munster, British subject, who used to own an Austrian castle. The Count now lives at Brampton, Oxfordshire.

The Countess was formerly Miss Peggy Ward, cousin of the Earl of Dudley. —Reuter.

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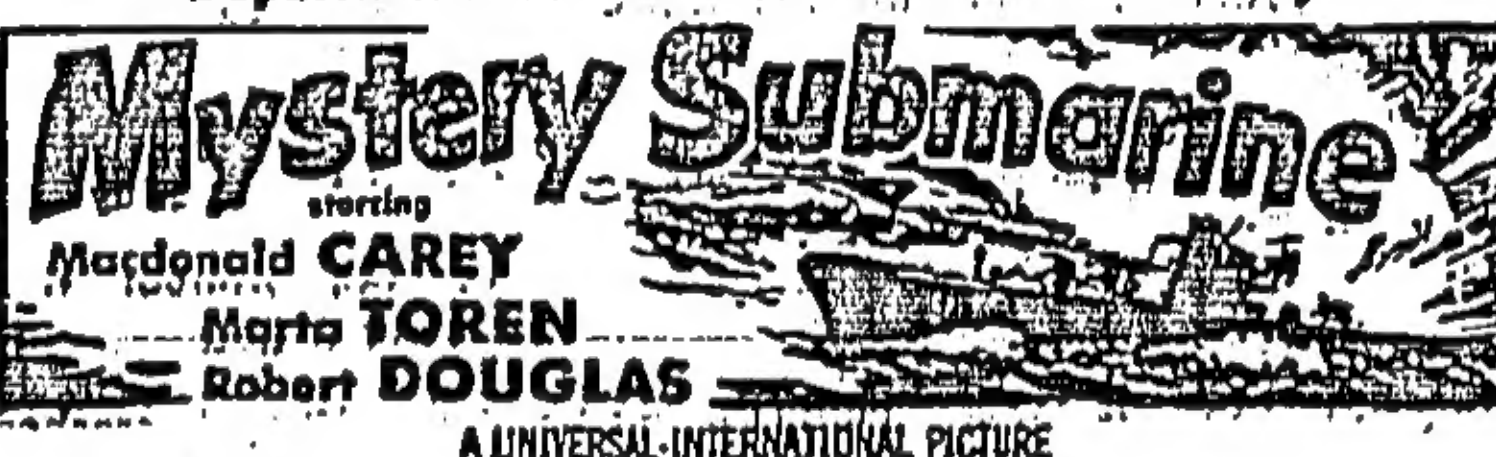
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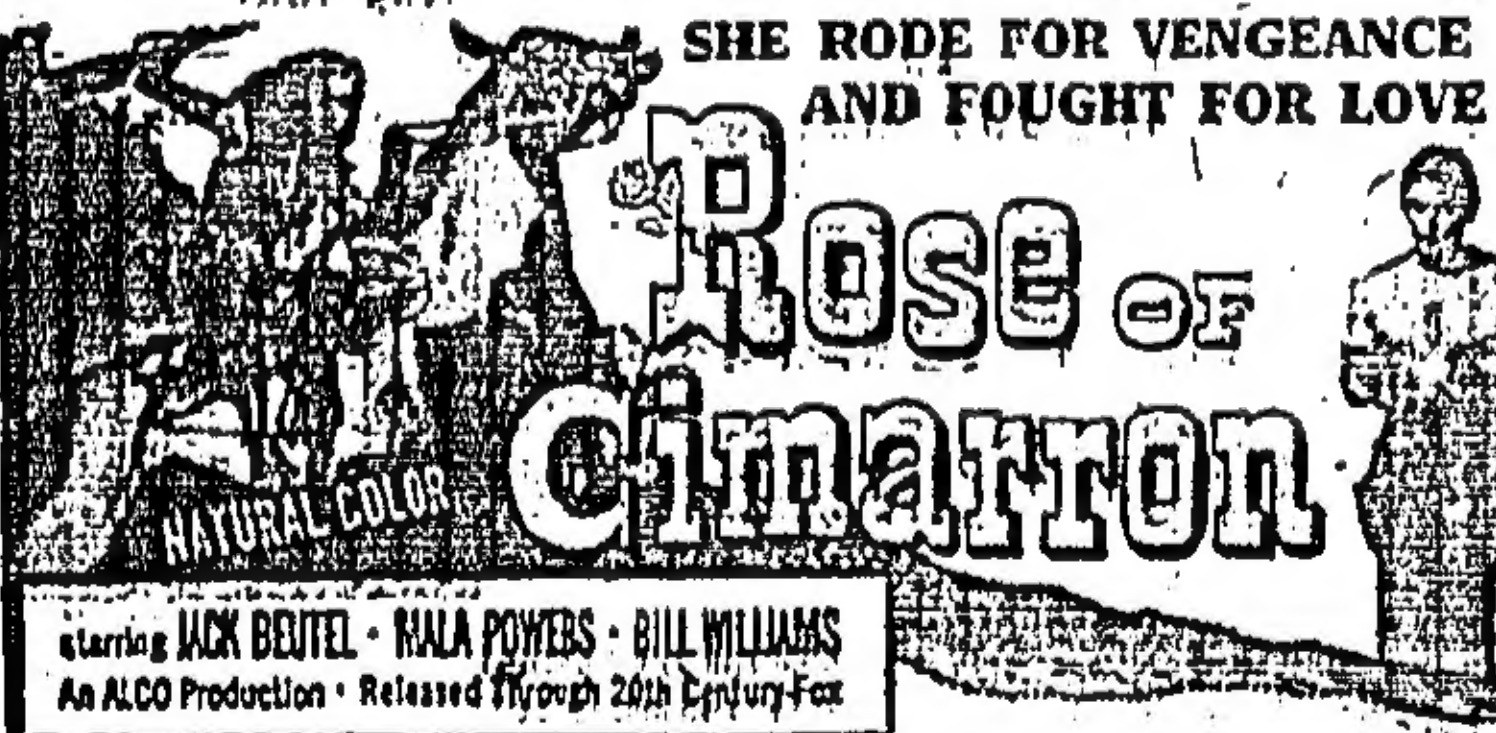
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2. Hawaii Volcano Halemaumau Comes to Life.
3. The 1952 Republican Convention in Chicago.
4. MacArthur's Keynote Speech at Convention Hall in Chicago.

Banned Of Hope?

Guatemala, July 17. A body of 1700 men, known as the "Patria Nueva," near here where members caught drinking water are threatened with expulsion. Members also are recommended to "avoid the temptation in their free moments of visiting or frequenting springs, fountains, lakes or other places where water is found."—Reuter.

Talks On Japanese Debts

British Delegate's Optimism

New York, July 17.

Sir Thomas Fraser, a member of the British Council of Foreign Bondholders, is optimistic about the talks on Japan's pre-war external debts beginning in New York on Monday.

Sir Thomas said in an interview that the Japanese delegate, Mr. Junichi Tashima, Japanese Ambassador-at-Large, had remarked that Japan wanted to restore her credit which, before the war, stood very high.

Asked to comment on a report in British circles that a 10-year refunding issue would be practicable, he replied: "That has not even crossed our minds."

Sir Thomas said that, talking very broadly, the total Japanese Sterling loans, and accrued interest, would amount to \$110,000,000.

The talks will be aimed toward the resumption of debt service on Japan's foreign bonds represented in dollar, Sterling and franc issues.

At the Council table with Mr. Tashima will be two representatives each from the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council (New York), the Council of Foreign Bondholders Limited (London) and the Societe des Porteurs des Emprunts Exterieurs (Paris).

RESTORING CREDIT

A six-man Japanese financial mission will begin the discussions on Monday. The leader of the group, which arrived here on Wednesday, Ambassador-at-Large Junichi Tashima, stressed that a settlement of defaulted bonds would help restore Japan's international credit which, he said, is "our No. 1 need of the moment."

The bonds have been defaulted since the outbreak of the world war and the talks to be held at the Bar Association Building here are expected to lead to a resumption of service of the debt.

Mr. James Grafton Rogers, President of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, will lead the United States group.

Mr. Tashima told reporters that he had not brought a plan for refunding the debt, stressing that Japan was highly conscious of the fact that in all her history she had never defaulted an obligation.

He wanted to hear the views of creditors and then try to work out a settlement that Japan is capable of meeting. It was not likely, he added, that there would be a 10-year refunding issue as previously reported.—Reuter and United Press.

COMMONS TO ADJOURN

London, July 17.

Captain Harry Crookshank declared in the House of Commons today that the Government hoped it would be possible to complete all essential business to enable the House to adjourn for the summer holidays before the August Bank Holiday on August 4.

But he warned the House that it might mean members would have to attend on Saturday, August 2. "This would mean the big two-day debate on Britain's economic position would be held within the next fortnight,"—Reuter.

Civil Rights Expected To Be Big Issue At Democratic Convention

Roanoke, Va., July 17.

The former Governor, William M. Tuck, warned Democrats in the southern State of Virginia today to be ready for a break with the National Democratic Party if the South is "rebuffed" on civil rights for Negroes at next week's big Party Convention.

The Southerners maintain that civil rights should be left to individual States, which would mean in practice that discrimination would continue, especially in the South where it has been the rule since the Civil War.

The Southern representatives hope for a more moderate civil rights plank this year. But President Truman has made it plain he wants no compromise. In a message to the Convention, he said: "There must be no betrayal of the New Deal and Fair Deal."

Two thousand Virginia Democrats met today to choose delegates to cast the State's 29 votes at the National Convention.

In his keynote speech at the State Party Convention here today, Mr. Tuck attacked "Communism" and "Fair Dealism." And he came out strongly for Senator Richard Russell, the "Dixiecrat" choice for the nomination.

In Chicago, Northern demands for a strong civil rights plank dominated today's hearings of the Democratic Convention Platform Committee. Mr. James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the Committee that organized labour considered civil rights to be the most important issue before the Convention.

Millions of members of the Congress had demanded an end to racial discrimination among workers and expected it to be carried out, he said.—Reuter.

SENATORS' BATTLE

Chicago, July 17.

The Southern Senators, Estes Kefauver and Richard Russell, battled openly today for Northern big city support in their bids for the presidential nomination at next week's Democratic National Convention.

Senator Russell told a news conference he was very much interested in getting the backing of the Chicago Democratic leader, Jacob Arvey.

Senator Kefauver came out in support of a proposal by Senator Herbert Lehman of New York for an anti-filibuster rule change in the Senate. These statements came amid these other pre-convention developments:

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York proposed a plank in the Party platform condemning "McCarthyism." He told the Democratic platform-writing sub-committee that the issue was especially important because Senator Joseph McCarthy had addressed the Republican National Convention.

FIGHT PROBABLE

Mr. Celler and other Northerners and Left Wing Democrats spurred Southern opponents of a civil rights compromise and demanded a strong fair employment practices plank and an end to Senate filibusters. Their statements backed by labour and Negro groups foreshadowed a booming civil rights fight when the Convention opens on Monday.

Mr. Averell Harriman of New York came to Chicago to take personal charge of his campaign for nomination. He received a boost from the New York Democratic leader, Paul Fitzpatrick, who predicted he would win on an early ballot.

Latest United Press tabulation of pledged delegates and known first-ballot preferences showed Senator Kefauver leading the big Democratic presidential field with 267½ convention votes, followed by Senator Russell with 121 and Mr. Harriman with 105½. Sixteen others in the race showed delegate support ranging down as low as half a vote. All were far from the 610 needed to win the nomination. From now until the presidential balloting there will be a wild scramble for the huge bloc of 317 uncommitted delegates.

Senator Russell, who hopes to gain union and labour support by repudiating the Taft-Hartley Act, disclosed that he plans to follow up his anti-fair-face on the labour law by conferring with the CIO president, Philip Murray, when Mr. Murray arrives here later.

As for Mr. Arvey, it was understood that the Chicago Democratic leader informed Senator Russell that it was most important that he make concessions to labour if he wanted his presidential bid to be taken seriously outside the South.

Senator Russell voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 and also voted to override President Truman's veto of it. He explained his demand for its repeal by saying "weaknesses and inequities" had cropped up in the administration of the law.

Senator Kefauver, who has carefully pointed out that he has always opposed the Taft-Hartley law, strengthened his bid for big city support by coming out in favour of Senator Lehman's demand for a change in the Senate rules governing filibusters.

Senator Lehman seeks a change in which a simple majority of the Senate could shut off a debate on a bill. It now requires a vote by 64 Senators or constitutionally two-thirds of the Chamber. The Southerners have used the filibuster in the past to defeat his proposal.

STEVENSON "DRAFT"?

Senator Russell, working hard to rid himself of the "sectional" tag, thought a civil rights plank acceptable to both North and South would be presented to the convention.

He thought it highly improbable that the South would bolt from the main Party as it did in 1948.

But the Party-splitting issue may really come to a head tomorrow with the arrival of the Governor of South Carolina, Mr. James Byrnes, who will head the Southern conservative campaign against the New Deal and Fair Deal Democrats.

Meanwhile, the name of Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois still cropped up and it began to look more and more as if there would have to be an actual Stevenson "draft" if he is to be a nominee.—United Press.

HOPES FADING?

Roanoke, July 17.

The Virginia Democratic Convention cooled off quickly today on news that Richard Russell's presidential candidacy following his expression of opposition to the present Taft-Hartley Labour Law, a move to win Northern support.

After the announcement by Senator Russell, who is the "Dixiecrat" choice for the nomination, it seemed doubtful that the Virginia Convention would endorse his candidacy, although that is what the delegates came here prepared to do.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, a close friend of Senator Russell and one of his supporters, disagreed sharply with the Georgian's published views on the Labour Law.—Reuter.

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FIGHT AGAINST MENACE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE COLONIES

Warning By British Professor

London, July 17.

A warning against too much reliance on the effectiveness of drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis in the Colonies was given at the Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference in London.

It was given by one of Britain's foremost authorities on tuberculosis, and one who has travelled widely in the Colonies, Professor F. R. G. Heat, of the Welsh National School of Medicine.

He spoke at this morning's session of the conference which was entirely devoted to an exchange of information on tuberculosis in British Colonial territories.

Professor Heat was summing up a number of papers which had been read by Colonial health officers and representatives of voluntary organisations concerned with the work of combating tuberculosis.

There was a lack of confidence in the treatment of tuberculosis, he said, on the part of native sufferers, though fortunately this attitude was on the decrease. Many of the natives undergoing treatment for tuberculosis failed to understand what was being done for them.

Doctors had great difficulty in getting them to remain in hospital when they began to feel better. In fact, said Professor Heat, there were new drugs which gave relief in a matter of a few months, and these gave the patient a feeling of such well-being that he thought he was cured long before the treatment was completed.

The co-operation of the native sufferer, he said, was a very important factor in the treatment of tuberculosis. "We must make him understand what we are trying to do," he added.

NOT HOPELESS

When the necessary co-operation of the patient had been obtained, he believed we could look forward to the time when both the mortality and the incidence of tuberculosis would fall in every one of our Colonies. Earlier, Professor Heat had referred to the papers read at the conference as probably the most important series of papers on tuberculosis in the Colonies that had ever been delivered in one morning.

The problem of tuberculosis in Colonial territories, he said, was serious but not hopeless. The men and women engaged in the fight against this disease were doing valuable work, often under the worst conditions. Many of the reports which they had sent back to this country were really remarkable pieces of work, considering that in many cases local health officers and others engaged in anti-TB work were cut off from the modern facilities available in this country.

Professor Heat stressed that no generalisation could be made about the best method of stamping out tuberculosis in the Colonies. Each Colony must work out its own plan, based on careful research and investigation by the men on the spot.

There was evidence, he continued, that natives could withstand the disease as well as anybody, provided their living conditions were improved. Anti-tuberculosis measures must therefore go forward side by side with other public health services.

USE OF B.C.G.

Treatment centres would have to be established to follow up the work of diagnosis and investigation, otherwise the confidence of local populations would be lost. But these things must evolve gradually.

Professor Heat criticised the expenditure of large sums of money on anti-tuberculosis measures which could, at best, benefit only a small minority of local populations. What is required, he said, are schemes that give the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people at the lowest cost.

Referring to the increasing use of B.C.G. in the prevention of tuberculosis in the Colonies, he said, "We must not live in a fool's paradise and think that because we have B.C.G. all is well." Even when a person had been vaccinated with B.C.G. there was still a risk that tuberculosis could be contracted through frequent exposure to active infection.

Professor Heat warned that it would require a good deal of money and extra staff before tuberculosis could be brought under control in the Colonies. Besides doctors, more nurses and technicians were needed, and he hoped that more people would take advantage of the training scholarships offered by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. It was far better, he added, that men and women should come from the Colonies and be trained here than that we should send out nurses who could ill be spared.

LACK OF STAFF

The need for more medical staff in the Colonies was also referred to by Mr Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Discussing the work being done to control the spread of tuberculosis in the Colonies, he said, "We suffer in this field, as in many others, from lack of staff, and we are making great efforts to send doctors home to study the latest methods. We must spread knowledge, and we must have schemes which will enable the local doctors to help the people they know and serve in their own territories." He paid tribute to the N.A.P.T. for the help they had given the authorities in this work.

Mr Lyttelton pointed out that with the decline in the incidence of malaria, tuberculosis now heads the list of killer diseases. It was one of the gravest and most urgent problems confronting the authorities in the Colonial Empire.

"The stamping out of tuberculosis has often been regarded as a purely medical concern," the Colonial Secretary continued. "I want to state again that success in the fight against tuberculosis depends upon action by all members in a community. Overcrowding, lack of fresh air, bad sanitation or poor feeding, all contribute to the spread of disease."

LONG WAY TO GO

Mr Lyttelton said there were signs that the Colonial people were beginning to be more aware of the dangers and were willing to help more wholeheartedly in the measures intended to overcome it. There was, however, a long way to go. He extended his warmest praise and gratitude to the voluntary organisations which have been assisting in this work. "There are few objects which should attract our sympathy and our help more than this," he said.

G.I. A SOURCE OF DOLLARS

Dr E. D. Priddle, Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office, said tuberculosis was a very serious public health problem—probably the gravest problem of all. "There is no reason whatever for complacency," he said, "and any success there has been in dealing with tuberculosis should merely stimulate us to further efforts."

The fact that a consultant on tuberculosis had recently been

Air Violation Caused By Faulty Compass

Helsinki, July 17. Trouble with the radio compass caused a British York charter plane to fly over Russia's naval base at Porkkala, the Finnish Air Ministry said tonight. Investigation had shown that the compass was not showing direction accurately, the Ministry said, adding that the British authorities had been reminded of the necessity of strictly following Finnish air regulations. The York was bringing Finnish Olympic competitors to Helsinki.—Reuters.

Migration Decrease Expected

Geneva, July 17.

A drop in the movement of migrants from Europe this month and next was forecast today by the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee.

The Committee was formed to ease Western Europe's chronic over-population by moving surplus persons to under-populated areas of the Americas and Australia. It has been doing this at the rate of 10,000 a month.

There are three reasons for the expected fall. United States immigration plans for displaced persons have been virtually wound up. No new legislation has been passed by Congress. Both Australia and Canada have decided to curtail immigration from Continental sources for the remainder of the year.

The Committee's new resettlement plans, centred largely on pouring additional migration from Italy and Greece, may not reach full momentum until the autumn.

During the first five months' work, the Committee aided the departure of 31,222 people from Germany, 9,066 from Austria, 4,179 from the Netherlands, 2,317 from Italy and Trieste, 239 from Shanghai and 1,534 from other countries.

Thirty-five thousand went to the United States, 9,227 to Australia, 4,424 to Canada, 1,874 to Brazil and the remainder to various destinations.—Reuters.

Declines To Be Definite

London, July 17.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Sir Arthur Salter, today declined to commit the Government as to its attitude towards a rise in the price of gold.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr Hugh Galskell, former Chief of the Exchange, whether the Government favoured a rise, Sir Arthur said he would not like to make any statement at the moment.

"As Mr Galskell knows there are quite a number of effects from any change in the price of gold, some good some bad," he added.—Reuters.

Tito Suggestion For Settlement Of Trieste Issue

Washington, July 17.

A usually reliable diplomatic official today informed the United Press that the Yugoslav Ambassador, Vladimir Popovic, told the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, today that Italy must now take the initiative in trying to settle the Trieste problem.

Mr Acheson, for his part, told M. Popovic the United States was most anxious for settlement of the Trieste issue as soon as possible and he would welcome any accord reached directly by Italy and Yugoslavia.

Mr Acheson added that the United States did not want to interfere.

Popovic agreed with Mr Acheson that there should be a settlement. It was understood the Ambassador asserted that Yugoslavia had made many attempts, but Italy considered the 1940 tripartite declaration as permission for her to lay claim to everything in Zone A of the Trieste region.

Mr Popovic explained to Mr Acheson that his Government had received reports from Trieste that Italy was gradually taking over everything in Zone A.

Mr Popovic stated that under these circumstances, Yugoslavia felt it would be no use to resume conversations on Trieste as it would only result in further

Charges By America Of "Price-Gouging" In Tin

"FACTS DISTORTED"

Washington, July 17.

The Malayan Tin Bureau today vigorously denied charges by the Johnson Preparedness Sub-Committee that Malayan tin producers tried to "gouge" the United States.

The Bureau Director, Mr Lynn Meekins, said in a statement: "Every reference to Malayan tin producers in this report is either unfounded or a distortion of fact."

Mr Meekins referred to the Sub-Committee's report yesterday denouncing foreign tin producers as "price gougers" and "economic buccaners."

Mr Meekins said that the report failed to reveal the findings of the United States tin mission which visited Malaya last November to study tin production.

He said that the report covered in considerable detail findings of a similar mission that went to Bolivia and added that the "inference" is that the mission which visited Malaya was unable to substantiate the Sub-Committee's previous price "gouging" charge.

Mr Meekins said: "There are so many false and incorrect statements in the report that a whole page of newspaper space would be needed if all of them were cleared up."

Mr Meekins blamed American Government stock-piling for the sharp post-Korea price increase in tin.

He quoted the house organ of the tin-processing corporation, which operates the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's Texas City smelter, as saying in January: "Franklin Government stock-piling all over the world, especially in the United States, and speculation after the beginning of the war in Korea drove the price up to \$1.50 at the start of 1951."

Mr Meekins denied the existence of any international tin combine or that any such group had been trying to "force" the United States to pay unreasonable prices for tin.

He said that Malayan tin mining is conducted by a cosmopolitan group of individuals including Chinese, British, French and Americans.

Mr Meekins stated: "Such diversification makes anything resembling a producers' cartel a practical impossibility. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that there is no tin producers' cartel, and it is most inaccurate to ascribe to any such activity the skyrocketing price in 1951 which in fact was caused by panic buying."

Mr Meekins said that the Sub-Committee's charge that the Malayan tin producers have tried to increase their output "disregards the dangerous conditions prevailing in Malaya."

He declared that since June 1948, Malayan tin production has been engaged in guerrilla warfare with well-armed Communist and thugging operations and personnel have often been attacked.

Mr Meekins said: "Prospecting for new sources of tin ore has become impracticable and has been stopped."

The Sub-Committee report yesterday said that the price of \$1.18 per pound, reached in a Truman-Churchill exchange arrangement in 1951, was too high and that the price of \$1.12 would have been a high price for Malaya which is a high-grade low-cost producer.

Of this Mr Meekins said that actually only about one-half of Malayan tin is low-cost, and since the beginning of 1952, a number of higher-cost producers had stopped operations because the present price is unprofitable.

Mr Meekins took issue with the Sub-Committee's assertion that the Truman-Churchill deal favoured the British, and quoted from an unidentified London comment that the British "got the worst of the price settlement."

Mr Meekins declared: "Malayan tin producers desire that their product should remain a normal commercial commodity dealt with through normal commercial channels."

"Malayan tin producers object to any artificial barriers that result in a shortage of tin metal for any industrial needs, or for orderly strategic stockpiles, accumulation."

"Such artificial barriers needlessly place tin in the category of an international political problem, and are against the true interests of the consumers," —Associated Press.

Film Stars' Case Settlement

Los Angeles, July 17.

An out-of-court settlement was reached today in the legal fight between RKO producer Howard Hughes and the British screen stars Jean Simmons and Stewart Granger, her husband.

The \$200,000 damage suit brought by Miss Simmons was dismissed by the Federal Court. The Studio agreed to pay lawyers' fees not to exceed \$35,000 and Court costs.

Under the terms announced by Mr Hughes, the actress will make three more pictures for a total of \$200,000, starting on February 1, 1953, but all three will be made away from RKO on a loan-out basis.

She will finish a picture already being filmed at RKO. In granting the dismissal, Judge Ernest A. Tamm indicated passengers on the Government railway's electric train.

Their thefts allegedly totalled 7,000,000 yen (about \$7,000) during the past year.—Reuters.

Britain Ready For Bad News MORE AUSTERITY

London, July 17.

Britons braced themselves for a new dose of austerity today and another intensified drive to swamp the American market with dollar-earning exports.

The "grave" increase in the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, said would be discussed in the House of Commons later this month, sent the London Stock Exchange into a sudden decline this morning.

There was no selling rush, but prices, which had shown an upward trend in the week and a half, went sombrely into reverse.

London newspapers agreed that Mr Churchill meant there would be more "belt-tightening" on the home front to help cut Britain's overseas spending to the bare-bone level.

"But its main feature," the Daily Telegraph said, "will be the effects on exports at a time when sales resistance is being encouraged in many overseas markets."

Sir William Rootes, one of Britain's biggest car manufacturers and Chairman of the Dollar Export Council—an organisation designed to push sales in the United States—said the American market was still wide open.

MANY OPPORTUNITIES

Sir William told newsmen: "While people talk gloomily of the 'hopelessness' of the dollar drain, Ferranti (a big British electrical concern) gets the biggest order for electrical equipment ever received from America, at a figure 20 per cent lower than the lowest American offer—and British cars are selling in the United States at a higher rate than ever before."

"There are plenty of opportunities for British exporters if British traders and manufacturers will look for them," contended Sir William. "They may find some of them turn out to be as big as the Grand Canyon."

The Treasury, covering the nation's economic position, warned, however, that Britain is steadily losing its hold on the world's markets and told manufacturers they would have to keep their prices low.

"In 1948 West German and Japanese exports were valued in 1948 at \$1,000 million, but in 1951 they were \$7 per cent. Their share in world exports rose in that time from two per cent to six per cent; our share fell from 12 per cent to nine per cent."

"To keep our share from falling further, we must keep our prices competitive. And the danger of this year is that our increases will so force up our prices that they will be competitive no longer."

The Treasury statement said Britain's exports were not just a matter of paying for its purchases—"It is a question of earning a steady and substantial surplus for many years to come."—Associated Press.

Pope Supports Refugee Fund

Vatican City, July 17.

Pope Pius XII declared his support of a proposed United Nations fund for needy political refugees and political exiles, help in a declaration published in English today.

The statement was made when the Pope received Mr Gerrit van Heuven Goedhard, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in a private audience on May 27.

The declaration "warmly" commended Mr Goedhard's efforts to establish a fund "for the purpose of providing for the essential human needs of the many refugees who, by reason of their extreme poverty, are unable to maintain themselves while awaiting resettlement."

They specialised in robbing passengers on the Government railway's electric train.

Their thefts allegedly totalled 7,000,000 yen (about \$7,000) during the past year.—Reuters.

Concentrated On Drinkers

Tokyo, July 17.

The Metropolitan Police today rounded up a gang of 27 pickpockets—the "Joe of drinkers"—headed by a Korean ringleader, Choi Benga.

They specialised in robbing passengers on the Government railway's electric train.

Their thefts allegedly totalled 7,000,000 yen (about \$7,000) during the past year.—Reuters.

"Orpheus" In Modern Dress

Berlin, July 17.

East Germany's Sachsen-Anhalt State Theatre at Halle has put on a version of Offenbach's "Orpheus in the Underworld" in which Orpheus leaves a trade union and Zeus smokes American cigarettes and chews gum.

The underworld was represented as night life in West Berlin.

The local Communist newspaper Freiheit complained that the producers had ignored "historical facts" and "clearly wandered into the camp of the class enemies."—Reuters.

Hague Court Listens To French Plea

The Hague, July 17.

The International Court of Justice today adjourned the hearing of the case between the United States and France on the rights of United States citizens in Morocco until next Monday.

The Court President said the Court would not sit on Friday and Saturday as it will be busy with another case.

Observers assume he meant the Anglo-Iranian dispute, as there is no other case outstanding before the court.

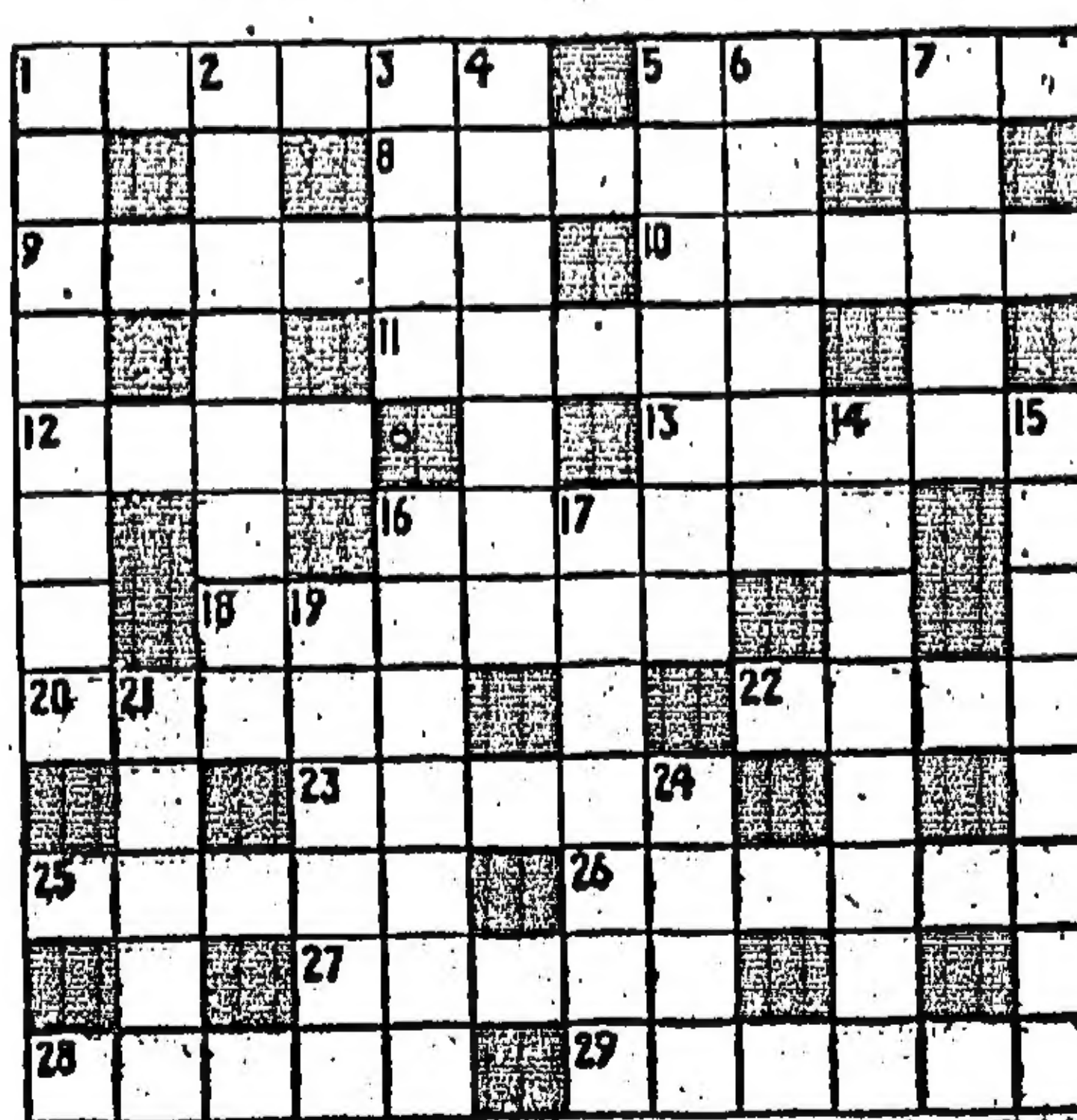
Continuing his plea in the Morocco case before the International Court of Justice here today, Professor Paul Reuter, assistant legal adviser to the French Foreign Ministry, said the statute of the International Monetary Fund, the Charter of Havana, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Economic Co-operation Act and many other authoritative documents and statements prove that Morocco is fully entitled to take exchange control measures safeguarding its economic and financial well-being.

The American contention that, owing to French pressure, French interests have been favoured at the expense of the United States, was described by Professor Reuter as untrue and unfounded.

"France has committed itself to the terms of the Bretton Woods Agreement and the parity of the Moroccan franc has been fixed under the control and with the consent of the International Monetary Fund," he said.

After Professor Reuter, the French Agent, Professor Andre Gro, re-emphasised the standpoint of the French Government that the privileges of United States nationals in Morocco are only those resulting from the treaty of September 1836.—Reuters.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Kill (6)
 - Shower (5)
 - Rhythm (5)
 - Clear (6)
 - Agree (5)
 - Adjusted (5)
 - Plucky (6)
 - Trick (5)
 - Abandon (6)
 - Rubbed out (6)
 - Challenges (6)
 - Self-mutilated (4)
 - Map book (5)
 - Girl's name (6)
 - High structures (6)
 - Mistake (6)
 - Racial growth (5)
 - Acipoe (6)
- DOWN
- Spoke evil of (8)
 - Recollect (8)
 - Radiate (4)
 - Lessons (7)
 - Welcomed (7)
 - Chief (6)
 - Slumbered (5)
 - Panic flight (8)
 - Proposes (8)
 - Coward (7)
 - Legislator (7)
 - You, for example (10)
 - Correspond (5)
 - Painful (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Ball, 7 Peach, 8 Rub, 10 Agitate, 12 Wrap, 15 Trend, 18 Ham, 19 Image, 21 Spare, 22 Avar, 26 Dado, 28 Lament, 30 Whist, 31 Tome, 32 Ravel, 33 Duty. Down: 1 Verge, 2 Scatter, 4 Allen, 6 Drew, 8 Coma, 9 Step, 11 Armed, 13 Rear, 14 Peel, 16 Divan, 17 Used, 18 Hard, 20 Married, 22 Avar, 24 Elect, 26 Avar, 27 Avar, 28 Owed.



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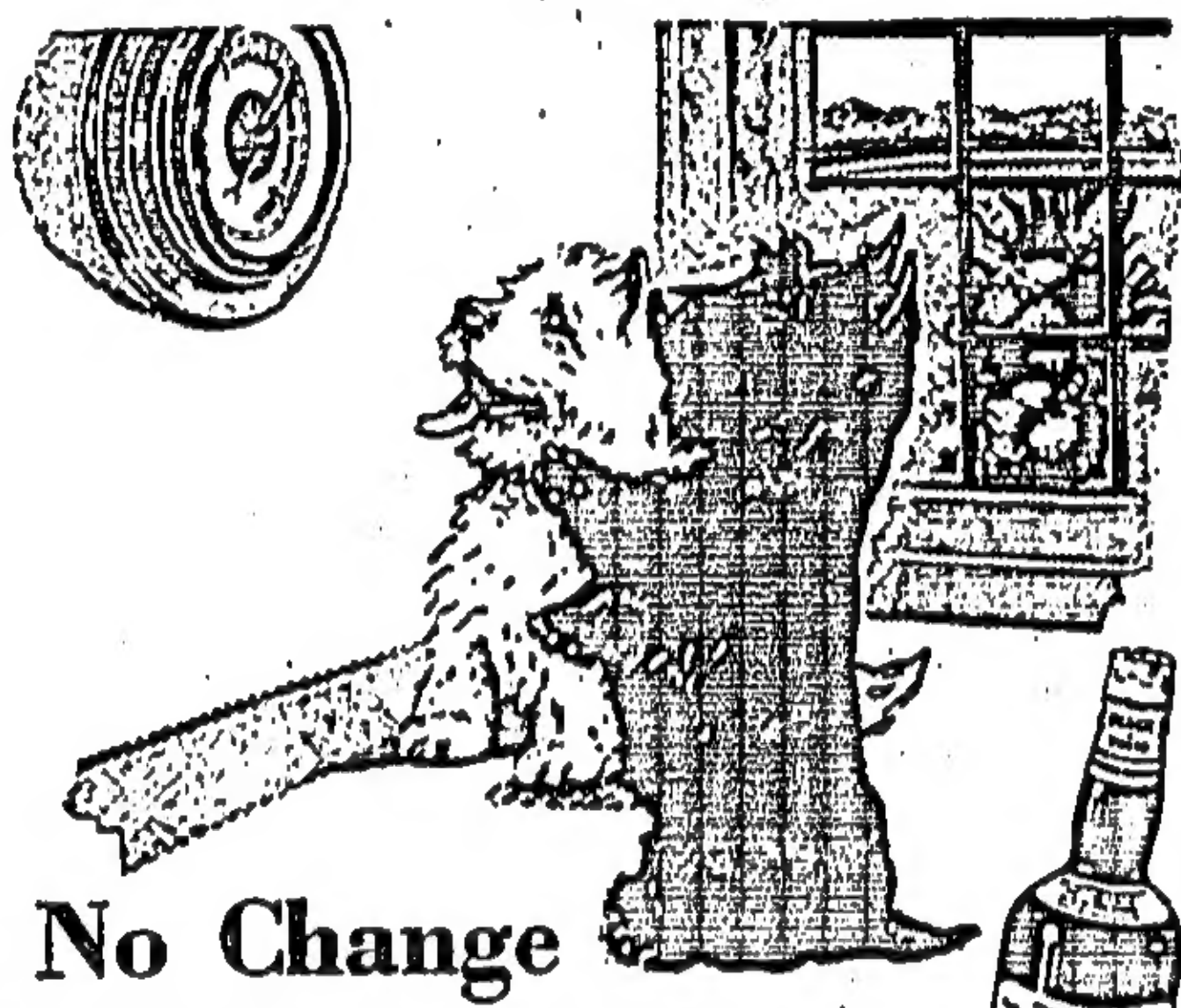
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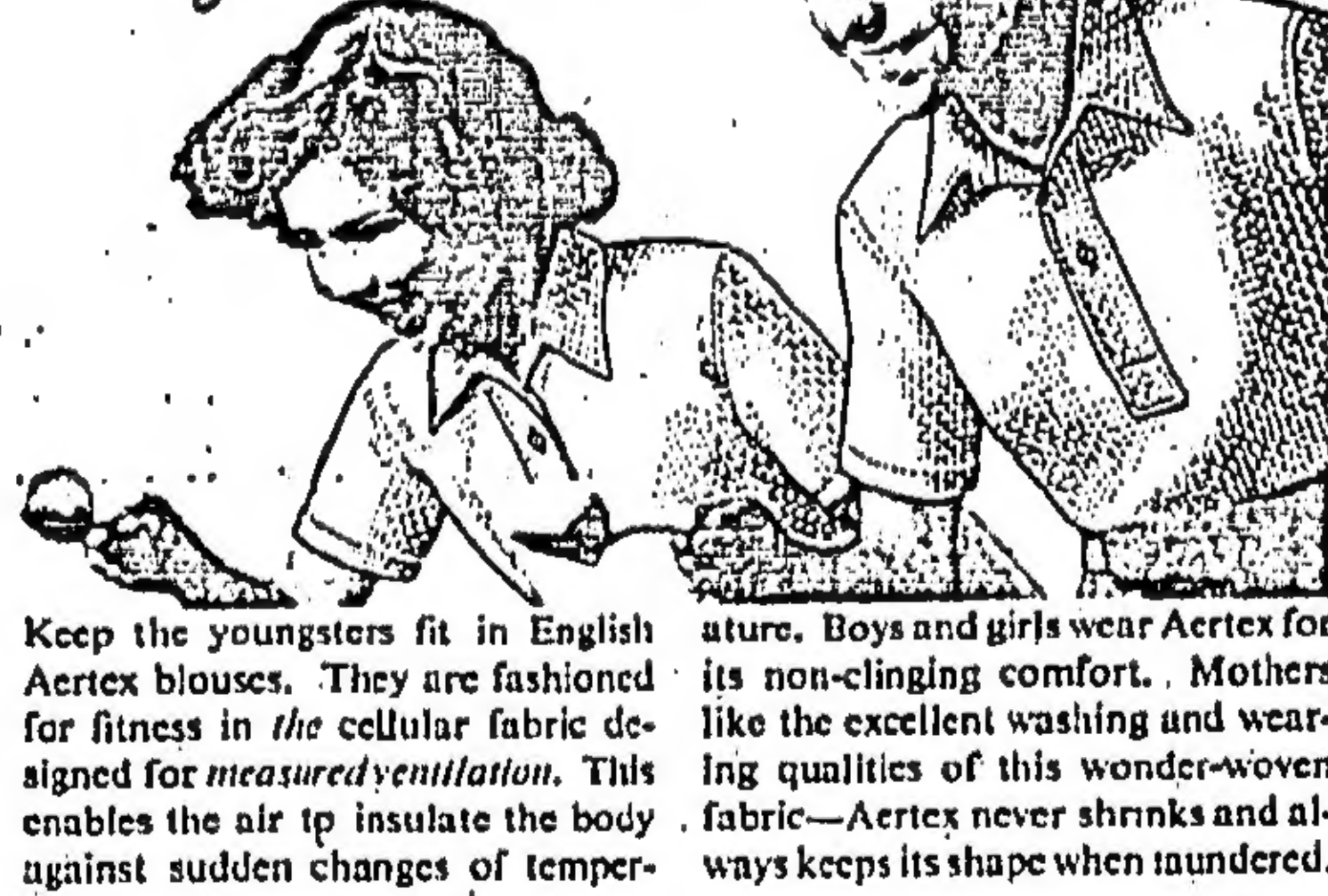
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PHOTOGRAPHS**

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED



SATELLITE CASEBOOK

NO. 1

The People's 'Justice' In Hungary: The Fall Of Ferenc Sandor

It was the first time Ferenc Sandor had ever been into a court, so he was nervous and felt out of place. When the police came to arrest him, he had assured his wife that he would soon be back. But that was some time ago; and now, as he sat waiting for his trial to start, clad in his farm clothes and his best and only pair of shoes, he played ceaselessly with his hands and showed other signs of extreme uneasiness.

A short interview with his defending counsel had done little to cheer him. He had been reminded that it was one of the foremost tasks of the People's Judges to "fight against the remnants of capitalism," and that he, Ferenc, was such a remnant. After all, didn't he still own his farm and its implements?

When the lay judge and his fellow officials had assembled, Ferenc's case was the first to be called. He was accused of "selling seven quintals (7 cwt.) of maize on the black market."

Defending counsel rose. The prisoner, he said, was an enemy of society. He had made no effort to join a collective farm, had not been a regular attendant at Party meetings, and had shown himself unco-operative in working for the economic betterment of Hungary. The fact that he was accused of selling on the black market at first sight appeared to corroborate these statements.

Ferenc wasn't a clever man and he didn't understand city men with their long words, but it didn't seem to him that his counsel was helping his case. However, he continued to listen attentively.

If the law, continued counsel, was to be an effective instrument of the class struggle, it must deal severely with citizens such as Ferenc. Never was well known for its fairness, and he felt it his duty to lay before the Court certain extenuating factors.

At the busiest time of the year on the farm, the harvest, the prisoner's wife had fallen ill. It was then that he had resorted to the black market, to raise the extra money which would enable him to hire outside help. If the prisoner went on the counsel, had belonged to a collective farm, there would have been many willing hands to help him. But this had not been the case, and the prisoner knew that if he was to hand over to the Government the proportion of his crops required by law, he must get help in harvesting these crops.

It was on these grounds that leniency was being sought—for a man who, through his mistaken beliefs, had resorted to crime. With that counsel sat down, and Ferenc looked apprehensively towards the prosecutor.

This large, heavy-looking man then asked if it was true that Ferenc had frequently been asked to join, and had always refrained from joining, a collective farm? It was. Was it true that the prisoner did not often attend Party meetings? It was. Did the prisoner not think it was necessary to work for the general good? He did. Well then, said the large man, why did he still hold on to his bourgeois beliefs and think he knew better than the Government of the People's Republic? Ferenc remained silent. "Well then," roared the accusing voice, "it is clear that by his silence the prisoner condemns himself."

Witnesses against Ferenc described him as a "wealthy kulak," and accused him of selling on the black market what was rightly theirs. He was really a bad farmer, and didn't want to give up his surplus quotas, they said, so he pretended that he could not harvest his crops alone.

The verdict brought was "Guilty" and Ferenc was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, a fine of 2,000 forints (about £87) and the confiscation of five yokes of land (approximately six acres).

Ferenc was led away. He had loved his farm and the loss of the land was serious in itself, but the fine in addition would break him. His wife would be turned out of their little house, in which his father and grandfather had lived before him. To Ferenc, the end of his hopes was a heavy price for the sale of just seven hundredweight of maize on the black market.

By DAVID LAIDLAW

In the People's Democracies the administration of justice is carried out according to Communist tenets. The accused and places mentioned in the cases reported here have been given fictitious names, but the circumstances are genuine.

NO. 2

'Justice' In Poland: Anna Bokowska's Child Was Taken Ill

BOLESŁAW BOKOWSKA hurried into the courtroom at Zubin. He was anxious to arrive on time, for his wife, Anna, was to be tried that day. Many times he had told himself not to worry. Many times his wife had said: "Come, Bolesław, no Court is going to be hard on a woman for looking after her sick child." But now that the day had arrived, he felt uneasy.

Anna herself sat quietly, hands folded, her face thin and worn with worry of the past few weeks. When she asked herself, "Could I have done anything else?" the answer was always the same—"No." When Tadeusz, her six-year-old son, had awakened one morning with a high fever, she had hurried off to get a child for the doctor. But the doctor had been too busy to come and Tadeusz too ill to move. So she had stayed home to look after the child.

Her husband, Anna herself and the boy shared one room and the cold was so intense that, having used up their few lumps of coal, she had lain on the bed with the child to give him warmth. As soon as the fever had receded, and Tadeusz was well enough, she had taken him to her mother and then returned to her work. She was convinced that if Tadeusz had been moved, in the intense cold, he would have had pneumonia. As she had told her counsel: "Could a mother have done anything else?"

Her counsel had explained, however, that she must plead "guilty" to being absent from work, because there was no denying the facts, but he would plead extenuating circumstances on her behalf. Soon her name was called and she stood to hear the charge: "Anna Bokowska, guilty of being absent from her place of work for eight days." The prosecutor said she had committed a serious offence. She

worked in a garment factory and no factory could afford to have slack or incompetent employees. Every citizen must fulfil his or her "norm," and by failing to do so Anna had been guilty of "economic sabotage, a most serious crime against the People's Poland."

After witnesses had testified, Anna's counsel rose to plead her case. Economic sabotage, he agreed, was a serious offence and not to be tolerated. The people of Poland needed clothes and every effort should be made to keep production at a high level. By failing to turn up at her work, his client had been guilty of negligence, but, added counsel, there had been difficult circumstances which he felt he ought to lay before the Court.

The defendant's six-year-old son had been taken seriously ill. A mother's responsibility to her child should not, of course, be allowed to interfere with her responsibility to the State, but in Anna's case it was difficult to see what else she could have done. It could be argued that she should have taken the child to hospital, but, perhaps mistakenly, she had not thought it advisable to move him in view of his high temperature.

Anna's counsel ended by saying that he did not believe she had intended to sabotage the industrial programme and that it was on these grounds that he sought clemency for her.

Anna was found guilty and sentenced to a 25% deduction in wages for a month.

Her face was impassive as she turned to leave the Court. Outside her husband was waiting. He patted her arm and led her away. Both knew that the coming month would be extremely difficult because, normally, they could barely manage on their joint earnings and it had cost money to give Tadeusz a few little luxuries while he was ill.

The People's Justice was hard, but Anna knew that if Tadeusz were taken ill in the future, she would do the same again.

NO. 3

'Justice' In Bulgaria: Ivan Molov's Trial And Disillusionment

PORTRAITS of Lenin, these "enemies of society" to be made an example of. One after the other witnesses described how they had watched the people being "cheated of their grain" and false figures entered in the books. One witness said that he knew food had in some cases been sold back to the people. Nobody, of course, admitted buying it, because that, too, would have been considered an offence.

Molov then stood up, and in a toneless voice, as though reading from a book, confessed that he had "abused his position as chief of the Food Supply Branch of Borograd by constantly giving false figures, so enabling him to keep large stocks of food for himself." He recognized the seriousness of his crime and his "betrayal of the people." The simple confession ended with a plea that justice be done. Molov's statement was followed by 39 others. Not one contained any attempt at defence or offered a single excuse.

After a lengthy discussion, the President read the sentences. Ivan Molov, guilty of misappropriating the food of the people, sentenced to be shot, a fine of 500,000 leva (about £30) and the confiscation of half of his property. A similar sentence for four others and sentences of 20, 15, five and two years' imprisonment for the remainder.

The officials filed out and the prisoners were led away, some of them sobbing and wringing their hands. In the courtroom the small group consisting of their families and friends became slowly isolated and then dispersed. The fines would break them and they wouldn't be able to get a job again. Nobody would give them one now. They knew they were broken, powerless against the new "justice" which had come to Bulgaria.

A few people voiced satisfaction at the sentences, but on the whole the citizens of Borograd were strangely silent. Perhaps those who had received help from the sentenced men also "felt a measure" of guilt.

Some of the younger men were delighted. Food would become more plentiful now. They had known there was no truth in the rumour that food was being exported to Russia. It was these criminals who had been stealing it, and now justice had taken a hand and an example had been made of them. The older men said All that remained was for "justice to be done" and for deep in thought.

PARIS RUSHES TO SEE A GUILLOTINE NERVE-TEST

From SYDNEY SMITH

THE horrors of the condemned cell and the last moments of a man being dragged to the guillotine are fascinating—and stirring the consciences of—thousands of Parisians.

No, public execution has not come back to France. The merciless (and realistic) details of French capital punishment are being enacted in a film that is now packing two of the biggest Paris cinemas.

It was written and produced by a lawyer, Andre Cayatte, who has attended five executions.

In the autumn it goes to London to challenge the nerve—and, Cayatte says, the conscience—too—of British audiences. Cayatte, opposed to capital punishment, has produced a film which for the first time is bringing home to the French the grim procedures of "M. de Paris"—France's official executioner—and "The Widow" which is the name, for his guillotine.



It is down... and words drop the condemned man from his cell... The priest gives Absolution in the corridor... And beyond the door the guillotine waits.

These days, The Widow is a machine-gunned affair, carried around France in a sleek, polished black three-ton lorry. Most Frenchmen have known vaguely that it was taking about 40 heads a year. Now they are shocked by the details of The Widow's work. Cayatte made his picture with the assistance of the prison authorities and the police. It is authentic—right down to the overcrowding which is today packing condemned men four to a cell, and keeping them in suspense for up to 18 months before The Widow and M. de Paris call for them. And when they call—what happens then? The Widow drops at dawn. At 3.50 four warders take off their shoes and tip-toe to the condemned cell. The door is flung open and the man who is to die is pinned down with no chance to fight or shout. Then comes the prison governor to speak the dry formula: "You must be very, very brave." And then begins the last walk down a dim-lit corridor, past the priest with his portable altar, offering the Last Sacrament. Next is the prison barber, a cynical character with a cigarette butt stuck to his lower lip, giving a swift shave to the condemned man's neck. (Continued on Page 7, Col. 7).

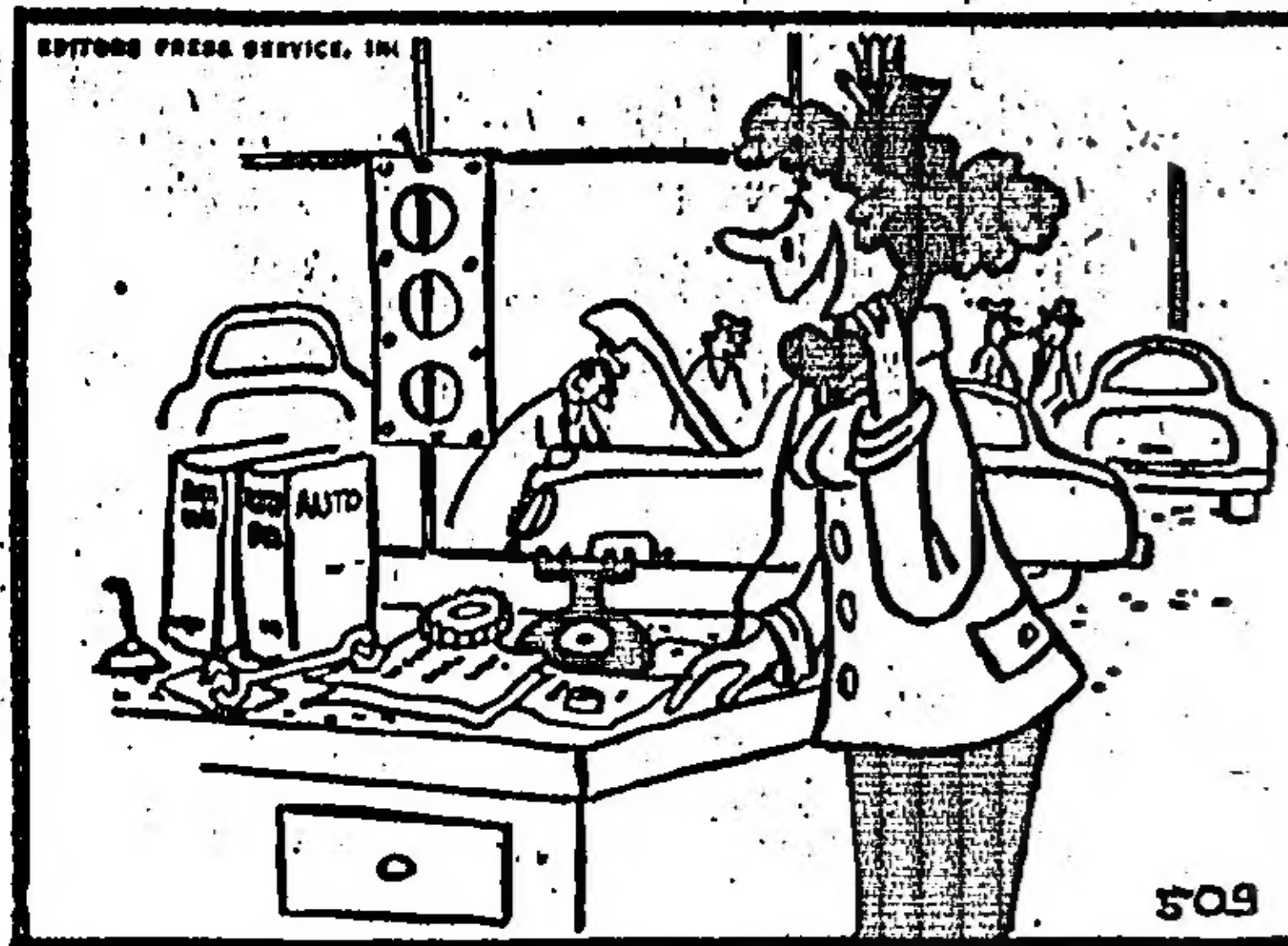
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"He said it wasn't anything to worry about—a broken axle or something like that!"

• BY • THE • WAY •

by Beachcomber

BLOCHY - FACED, eye-browless, fortyish Sir George Utterworth, the dynamic industrialist, said yesterday that the only way to treat commercial broadcasting in sponsored programmes is to be quite honest about the advertising part of it. "More advertising matter," he said, "is read today than any other form of literature. Therefore listeners must be approached honestly and without any tricks. It should be easy to bridge the gap between the advertising matter and the programme itself." He gave an example: "The creative restoration and detergent qualities of Shibusse prepare the mind to receive Mozart's 'Idomeneo' and/or Corneille's 'Polyeucte'." In estimating the achievements of stain-removers and other wonders of science we must not neglect to pay our tribute to Art and Literature and Music."

The Tibetan cricket season My correspondent in Lhasa sends the following: Colonel Egham, disguised as a Russian cricketer and wearing the cap and blazer of the Onak Wanderers, is practicing

potentially at the nets on the last ground. Dingy-Poo is believed to be awaiting the convey at the head of the Hong Si pass. She is said to be disguised as a Russian water carrier. The bats, according to diplomatic information, are all photographed by Hlung 'Hil, the Chinese batsman who scored 14,307 runs without being once out last season for the Ming Ingomiti, and shot down an entire opposing team during the tea interval.

Typed autographs I NOTE that tennis-players are growing tired of the autograph past. Why cannot the whole business be organized? Every player should have an office, where the autograph hunters could form queues at stated hours. After filling in various forms they would be handed autographs typed out beforehand. That would cool the ardour of even the silliest fool in Europe.

Prodrome: If the name was typewritten, it wouldn't be an autograph. Myself: Precisely. That, and not the waiting about, would put an end to the whole business.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

FRIDAY, JULY 18

BORN today, you have a tremendous amount of energy and the ability to utilize it in both intellectual and manual labour. You are one who can be good at outdoor sports and then sit down and read, write, draw or play a musical instrument with equal enjoyment. Develop your artistic talents — and then utilize your athletic ability to work off what otherwise might become temperamental moods. You have the ability to concentrate. But when you don't have any particular ambition, you can spend your life "playing" just as hard as otherwise, you might work. You men are more robustly active than you of the fair sex. You women will spend your energies in humanitarian and caring for your family. Not that this doesn't take plenty of strength and stamina. It does. It is just that

the direction of the fences within you will be different. Rather than a career, you will prefer to make your home and family your life work.

Both you men and women have vivid imaginations and sometimes your "dream life" can be as real to you as actual existence. This is a marked characteristic of young children with this birthday and often they will tell an exciting adventure as fact — when it is really fancy. Parents should understand this and little by little teach their progeny the difference between flights of fancy and the truth. Fact and care can make the explanation clear.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, JULY 19

CANCER (June 22-July 23) — Be host or hostess to friends and neighbours. It might be that an office party will bring pleasure. **LEO** (July 24-Aug. 23) — One of those perfect days for vacationing. If you can't get away for weeks, make it a long week-end! **VIRGO** (Aug. 24-Sept. 23) — Home surroundings may need some attention today. Do some gardening, perhaps. Good for your health. **LINNA** (Sept. 24-Oct. 23) — In making a decision, be sure of all the facts. Don't take "guesses" as fact. Be sure you are right. **SCORPIO** (Oct. 24-Nov. 23) — If there is false gossip being circulated, do your part to stop it. **SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 23-Dec. 22) — It may receive dictation from you to think as you do. Be diplomatic and the path is smoother.

• BARBS

By HAL COCHRAN

THE smart husband decides early what he wants to give his wife for her birthday — so she can change his mind in time.

Newlyweds should start with a small home, says a writer. At least there'd be less room for arguments.

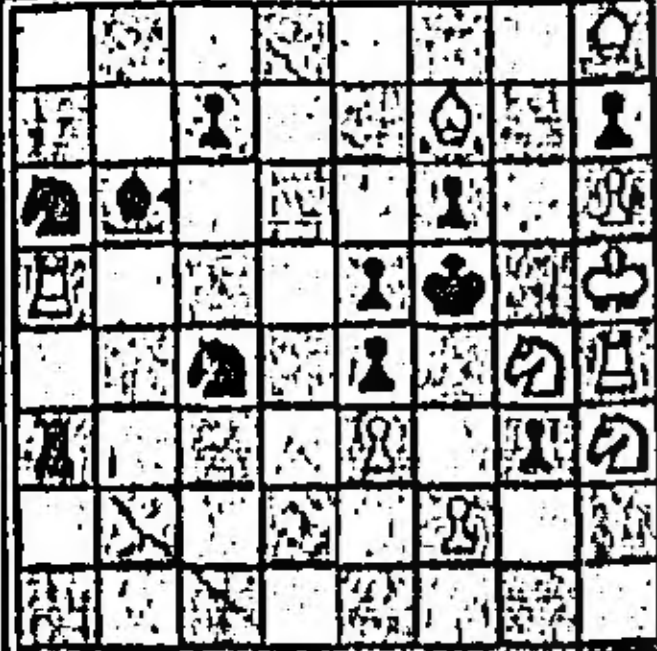
A writer claims that men actually gossip more than women. Probably about women gossiping.

An American chewed 101 sticks of gum at one time. At least he had a lot of cheek.

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. BUCHWALD

Black, 11 pieces.



White, 10 pieces. White to play: mate in three. Solution to yesterday's problem: 3, K-B3, any; 2, Q mates.

DUMB-BELLS

THE EGGS WERE HARD. PERHAPS THEY WERE LAYED BY PLYMOUTH ROCK HENS.



5272 THE LINGER SYNDICATE

INTELLIGENCE TEST

LEGACIES

By T. O. HARE

FRED PERRETT and his sister, Fanny, were late in leaving home yesterday morning. They divided between them the numbered grounds which was the product of Fred's age in years and Fanny's age in years and it was divided between them in proportion to their ages. Fanny received 22.

How much went to Fred? (Solution on Page 10)

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

End-Play Better Than Guesswork

NORTH		30
♠K943		
♥J5		
♦AK52		
♣J107		
WEST		EAST
♠J5		♠Q10
♥AQ92		♥98743
♦100		♦QJ9
♣Q854		♣632
SOUTH (D)		
♠A8702		
♥K10		
♦8743		
♣AK		
Both sides vul.		
1♠	West	North
3♠	Pass	2♠
4♠	Pass	4♠
5♠	Pass	5♠
Opening lead—A♠		

By OSWALD JACOBY

IT is pity or blame for South in the accompanying hand? asks a Milwaukee correspondent. "West opened the jack of spades, dummy played low, and East played the queen. South won with the ace of spades and decided that East's queen of spades had been a singleton.

"Declarer led a low spade at the second trick, and West naturally played the five of spades. South then finessed dummy's nine of spades, and the hand went up in smoke. East won with the ten of spades and returned a heart. The defenders wound up with a trump, two hearts, and a diamond.

"Was there any way for South to know what the true trump situation was? Would an expert be fooled by East's deceptive play of the queen of spades at the first trick?

East's play was very neat, and South had no way to be sure of the trump situation. Nevertheless, he should have made his contract. South should be blamed for picking the wrong line of play.

The correct play is to win the first trick with the ace of spades and cash the two top clubs at once. South next leads a trump to dummy's king. If the trump is 2-2, South has no further problem (as long as the diamonds break reasonably).

Suppose, however, that East's queen of spades really was a singleton. West is now left with the established ten of spades, but South is still in good shape.

Declarer continues by cashing the top diamonds and ruffing a club. Then he cashes a trump and allows West to take his trump trick.

What can West then do? If he happens to have a high diamond, he can take it, but this merely postpones the loss. He will then lead hearts, allowing South to win a trick with the king (since a club lead will surely allow dummy to ruff while South discards a heart). In any case South will lose one trump, one diamond, and one heart.

In short, South should not try to guess the trump situation. He should prepare for an end-play since he will lose the contract if West eventually wins a trump trick.

THE BIDDING

Q—The bidding has been:
South West North East
1♥ 2♣ 2♠ 3♥
3♥ 4♣ 5♥ 6♠
6♠ 7♠ 8♠ 9♠
9♠ 10♠ 11♠ 12♠
12♠ 13♠ 14♠ 15♠
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SOOCHOW"	Nagoya, Yokohama, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 18th July
"YCHOW"	Kuala Belait & Brunei	10 a.m. 19th July
"HANYANG"	Saigon, Phnompenh & Singapore	10 a.m. 19th July
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 20th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 21st July
"PAKHOT"	Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, Osaka & Moji	10 a.m. 22nd July
"SHANSI"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 26th July
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang, & Belawan	10 a.m. 28th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 30th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 30th July
"SINKIANG"	Moji, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 31st July
"FENGTIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	10 a.m. 9th Aug.

* Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM		
"PAKHOT"	Singapore	9 a.m. 20th July
"SHANSI"	Kobe	24th July
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	24th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 20th July
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	20th July
"FENGTIEN"	Moji	3rd Aug.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGTE"	Kure & Kobe	22nd July
"TAIYUAN"	Kure, Yokohama, & Yokohama	24th July
"ANSHUN"	Sydney	25th July
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th Aug.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	7 a.m. 20th July
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	19th July
"ANSHUN"	Kobe	21st July
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	7th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"AUTOLYOUS"	Casablanca, Liverpool & Dublin	26th July
"ANCHISES"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th July
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.
"ASTYANAX"	Casablanca, Dublin & Liverpool	27th Aug.
"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th Aug.
Scheduled Sailings from Europe		
Sails	Arrives	
G. "PATROCLUS"	Liverpool	24th July
G. "ASTYANAX"	do	24th July
G. "AENEAS"	do	31st July
G. "PERSEUS"	do	10th Aug.
G. "ASCANIUS"	do	17th Aug.
G. "AGAPENOR"	do	23rd Aug.
G. "CALCHAS"	do	30th Aug.
G. "AUTOMEDON"	do	6th Sept.
G. "AUTOMEDON"	do	23rd Sept.

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS
"MENESTHEUS" 20th July
"DONA NATI" 2nd Aug.
SAILING FOR KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND CRISTOBAL.
"MENESTHEUS" 18th Aug.

Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives B.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Mon. Thurs. 6.45 a.m. Tues. Fri.	
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (Douglas)	11.00 a.m. Tues. 7.30 p.m. Wed.	
HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-4)	10.45 a.m. Tues. 6.45 p.m. Wed.	
HK/Masilla/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.
For passenger and Freight Particulars please apply to

1 CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 3033/18
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel. 25875/32144/24878

BENGLINE

ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENALBANACH" U.K. via Singapore on or abt.	22nd July
"BENAVON" U.K. via Singapore	25th July
"BENVENUE" Japan	10th Aug.
"BENMHOR" U.K. via Singapore	19th Aug.
"BENALBANACH" Japan	27th Aug.

SAILINGS

	Loading on or abt.
"BENALBANACH" Kure, Yokohama, and Kobe	25th July
"BENAVON" Havre, London and Rotterdam	30th July
"BENVENUE" Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg and Antwerp	11th Aug.
"BENMHOR" Kure, Yokohama and Kobe	23rd Aug.
"BENALBANACH" Direct to Singapore, thence Avonmouth, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Antwerp	27th Aug.

† Calls Manila.

All Vessels accept Cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

York Building. Agents. Telephone: 84165.

CHINA MAIL

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Telephone: 2441 (4 Lines).
Kowloon Office: Salisbury Road, Telephone: 2323.

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Replies to the following Box Numbers are lying at the office. No.— 50 (1)

POSITIONS VACANT

WILL any lady or gentleman interested in child welfare offer voluntary services as Secretary to well known Society. Stenographer provided. Intensely interesting and useful work. Please communicate with "Chairman" c/o Box 52, "China Mail."

TUITION GIVEN

BALLROOM DANCING — is your special asset. Be popular. "New easy" way to learn. Apply now: Tony Wong, 60, Wengchong Road.

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AIRMAIL WRITING PADS, 20 sheets, 100 sheets, 200 sheets, 50 cents and \$1.20 "S. C. M. Post."

ANNOUNCEMENT

SAN MIGUEL BREWERY HONGKONG, LTD.
as from
MONDAY, JULY 21, 1952
our
GENERAL OFFICE AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT will operate at
ALEXANDRA HOUSE
ROOMS 108, 109 & 110
Telephone No. 37055
the
SALES DEPARTMENT & DELIVERIES will continue at
DINA HOUSE,
Dundell Street
Telephone No. 23154.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of \$2.00 per share (not after deduction of Hong Kong Corporation Profits Tax) has been declared in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1952 at a rate of 1/27/8d. per Dollar.

This Dividend will be payable on or after Monday, 11th August at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from Friday, 25th July to Saturday, 9th August, 1952 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. MORSE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1952.

NOTICE

THE SHANGHAI KELANTAN RUBBER ESTATES (1925), LTD.
(Incorporated in Hong Kong)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the twenty first Annual General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at 505 Shell Building, 1 Chung Shan Road (Eastern 1), Shanghai, on the 7th August, 1952 at 11.45 a.m. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1951.
- (2) To elect Directors.
- (3) To elect Auditors.
- (4) To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company which are kept at the offices of the Share Transfer Registrars, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Alexandra House, Hong Kong, will be closed from 1st August to 7th August, 1952 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares will be effected.

Dated the 8th July, 1952.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.
505 Shell Building,
1 Chung Shan Rd. (Eastern 1),
Shanghai.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "ANCHISES"

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed at Hoi's Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on July 18 and 19, 1952, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 17, 1952.

NOTICE

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
COURSE IN PHARMACY
Starting in September, 1952 the University will introduce a two-year course in Pharmacy. The new course will lead, after two years full-time study, to a University Diploma in Pharmacy.

Applications for enrolment to the course should be sent to the Registrar before August 1, 1952. The minimum entrance qualification will be the University of Hong Kong Matriculation Examination or its equivalent, and applications from students who have spent a year or more in Universities in China will be considered.

A. ROWE-EVANS,
Acting Registrar.
16th July, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE
m.s. "TANESIS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 21st July, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd July, 1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 29th July, 1952, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1952.

P&O B.L.E. & A. COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	20th June	20th July
"CORFU"	24th July	25th August
"CANTON"	21st August	22nd September
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	1st Aug.	1st September
"CORFU"	29th August	30th September
"CANTON"	26th Sept.	27th Oct.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arrives	From
"SOCIOTA"	23rd Aug.	U.K. Continent, via Straits
Homewards	Loading	For
"SOUDAN"	27th July	U.K. Continent via Straits, Colon, Aden, Genoa, Marseilles & Casablanca

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANGOLA"	due 22nd July	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta
"SIRDIANA"	due 29th July	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore for Japan
	sails 30th July	

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	due 20th July	from Japan for Singapore, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf
	sails 21st July	
"OZARDA"	due 10th Aug.	from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore for Japan
	sails 11th Aug.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	In Port	from Australia via Japan
"EASTERN"	due 6th Aug.	from Australia

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Facing The Problem!

By Mik



NANCY

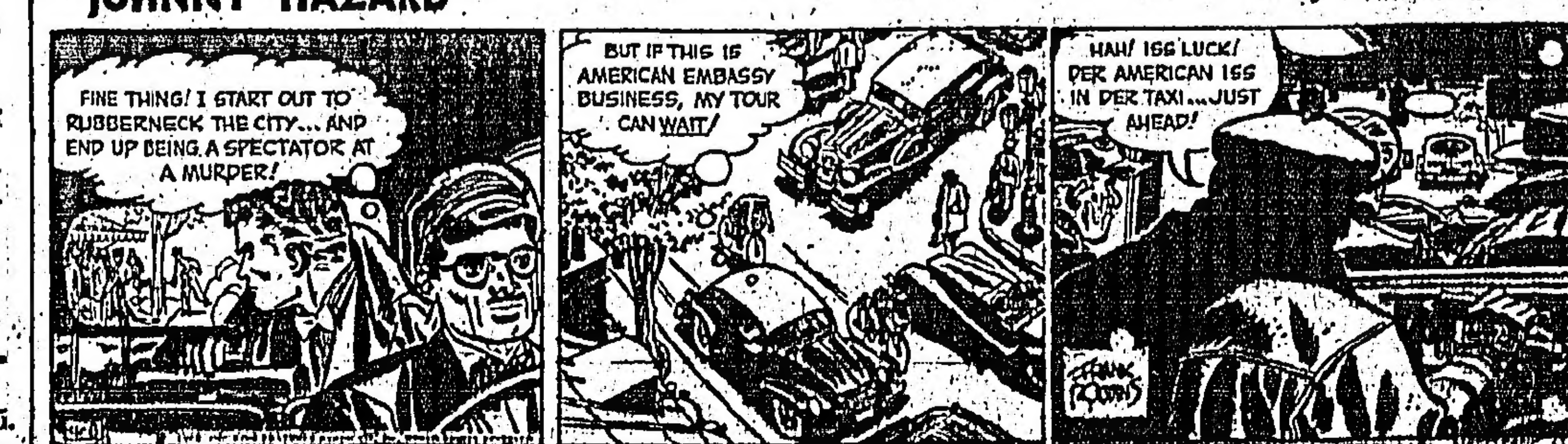
What A Scoop!

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



New Purge Forecast By Peking

London, July 17.
Peking Radio tonight announced new measures to punish "counter-revolutionary elements" and give them "an education of mind under the supervision of the Government and the masses."

The radio reported that "provisional measures" for the control of counter-revolutionaries set out in 15 articles had been approved by the State Administration Council on June 27.

"Strict control" was to be imposed on counter-revolutionaries, who could be accused of unlawful activities by anyone.

One of the articles said "controlled elements" would be deprived of certain political rights, including appointment to Government posts, the right to vote and take part in people's organisations and the rights of publication, meeting, organisation, correspondence, residence, movement and demonstration.

This control, for three years in the first place, could be extended, the announcement said. Another article said people who "reclaimed" themselves by strict observance of Government regulations by doing good deeds, by showing a firm desire to be reformed and by "active help to the Government" in making accusations against other "counter-revolutionaries" might be "created lightly" and have control over them cancelled. The radio said the control would be applied only to counter-revolutionaries themselves and not to their relatives and families. —Reuter.



